

FURTHER NOTES ON AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW GENERA AND SPECIES.

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XIV.

CARABIDÆ.

XANTHOPHÆA.

X. satelles, sp. nov. Elongata; nitida; brunneo-testacea, antennis palpis pedibusque dilutioribus, elytris et prothorace (ut *X. infuscatæ*, Chaud.) piceo-vittatis; prothorace quam latiori fere longiori, lateribus antice minus fortiter rotundatis postice fortiter sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis sat fortiter extrorsum directis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sparsim subtiliter punctulatis, 3° puncturis setiferis 4 instructo. Long., 4 l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Resembles *X. infuscata*, Chaud., and *X. angustula*, Chaud., but differs from them both in having no setiferous punctures on the fifth interstice of the elytra. Differs from *infuscata* also by its narrower and more elongate form (the prothorax by measurement scarcely so wide as long); and from *angustula* by the hind angles of its prothorax more strongly directed outward.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

X. filiformis, sp. nov. Elongata; angustissima; nitida; testacea, sutura plus minusve infuscata, capite prothorace antennisque rufescentibus; prothorace leviter transverso, lateribus antice modice rotundatis postice sinuatis, angulis posticis acutis parvis extrorsum minus evidenter directis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sparsim subtilissime punctulatis, 3° puncturis setiferis 3 instructo. Long., $3\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

Even narrower and more elongate than the preceding. Coloured quite differently from *infuscata*, *angustula*, and *satelles*, and differing from them also *inter alia* by the much finer puncturation of its elytral interstices, and from the former two by the absence of setiferous punctures on the fifth interstice. The three punctures on the third interstice will distinguish it from *lissodera*, Chaud., *parallela*, Chaud., and *ferruginea*, Chaud.

S. Australia; Goat Island, off Goolwa.

SILPHOMORPHA.

S. rufoguttata, sp. nov. Nitida ; atra, macula in utroque elytro magna antemediana pedibus abdomineque rufis ; corpore supra sat subtiliter nec crebre punctulato ; elytris prope marginem lateralem longitudinaliter sulcatis. Long., $2\frac{2}{5}$ l. ; lat., $1\frac{1}{5}$ l.

The upper surface in colour and markings resembles *P. biplagiata*, Cast., but the spots on the elytra are nearer the base. The species is much more nitid, and very much smaller than *biplagiata*. It should stand, I think, nearer *Castelnavi*, Reiche., compared with which the reflexed margin of the prothorax is wider, the surface is (not impunctate, but) quite distinctly punctulate, the elytra are sulcate near the lateral margin, and the markings are quite different.

N. Queensland ; taken by Mr. Cowell.

PHALACRIDÆ.

LITHOCRUS.

L. consors, sp. nov. Sat breviter ovalis, postice sat angustatus ; nitidus ; testaceus, supra capite prothorace et elytrorum maculis (altera magna trifida basali, altera cordiformi communi postmediana) nigris ; capite prothoraceque vix perspicue punctulatis ; elytris (stria suturali postice excepta) haud striatis vix perspicue seriatim punctulatis. Long., $\frac{4}{5}$ l. ; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Resembles *L. laticulus*, Blackb., but differs from it by smaller size, elytra without a trace of striæ except the sutural stria on the hinder part of each elytron, and somewhat different markings of elytra ; which consist of (1) a blotch covering the base and sending out a broad triangular median extension with its apex on the suture a little in front of the middle, and also a narrower branch (brownish rather than black) running hindward along the lateral margin of each elytron ; (2) a small common cordiform spot a little behind the middle.

N. Queensland ; taken by Mr. Cowell near Cairns.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

STIGMODERA.

S. terre-reginæ, sp. nov. Fem. Sat depressa, minus elongata, fere glabra (corpore subtus sparsim breviter pilosa) ; corpore subtus (prosterni lateribus rufis exceptis) capite antennis scutello pedibusque late viridibus ; prothorace nigro-cyaneo, margine antico viridi, lateribus late rufis ; elytris rufis, basi suturaque (anguste), parte apicali quinta, macula magna communi a basi ultra medium producta, et macula subro-

tundata postmediana marginem lateralem nec suturam attingenti, nigro-cyaneis; capite longitudinaliter sulcato, inaequaliter punctulato, clypeo antice emarginato; prothorace quam longiori (et postice quam antice) vix duplo latiori, longitudinaliter (fere ut *S. gibbicollis*, Saund.) convexo, fortiter (in medio minus, ad latera magis, crebre) punctulato, lateribus sat fortiter rotundatis, latitudine majori pone medium posita; elytris punctulato-striatis, basi sat fortiter (fere ut *S. gibbicollis*, Saund.) antrorsum productis, apice singulatim oblique emarginatis 2-spinosisque, lateribus postice sat fortiter denticulatis, interstitiis (apice summo excepto) vix convexis crebre vix subtiliter (fere ut *S. flavæ*, Saund., sed paulo minus subtiliter) punctulatis; corpore subtus subtilius minus crebre (prosterno medio magis fortiter) punctulato. Long., 7 l.; lat., 3 l.

The prothorax resembles that of *S. gibbicollis*, Saund., in build; the elytra having the somewhat depressed form (incurred behind the shoulders, and at their widest behind the middle) of *S. undulata*, Don. The close comparatively strong puncturation of the elytral interstices is a conspicuous character. The markings are not much like those of any other described *Stigmodera*; regarding the red colour as the ground of the upper surface, the bluish-black marks are a long oval discal patch commencing on the front margin of the prothorax, and continued backward to behind the middle of the elytra, a large roundish spot on each elytron behind the middle (touching the lateral margin, but not the suture), the apical one-fifth of the elytra and the suture between the discal patch and the dark apex.

N. Queensland; in the collection of C. French, Esq.

ELATERIDÆ.

HETERODERES.

H. cairnsensis, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; minus depressus; fusco-niger, pube brevi pallide fulva vestitus (pube ad prothoracis basin magnam plagam triangularem denudatam simulanti), oris membris antennarum basi prothorace versus angulos posticos pedibusque pallide testaceis; antennis (maris?) prothoracis basin vix superantibus, articulo basali quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti parum breviori, hoc quam ille sat longiori quam 4^{us} sat breviori; capite haud carinato; prothorace quam trans angulos posticos latiori vix longiori, dupliciter punctulato; in medio longitudinaliter concavo, angulis posticis carinis singulis (his sat elongatis a margine laterali modice divergentibus) instructis; elytris punctulato-striatis, ad apicem rotundatis, interstitiis sat planis. Long., 3½ l.; lat., 1 l.

This species is remarkable by the curious appearance (apparently constant) of the pubescence on the prothorax, which to a casual glance seems to be wanting in such fashion as to leave a large denuded triangle with its base on the base of the elytra and its apex a little behind the middle of the disc; but on careful examination this seems to be due to the median sulcus in combination with the posterior declivity causing the light to fall unequally on the surface. The insect differs from *H. carinatus*, Blackb., *inter alia* by its non-carinate head, and from *albidus*, MacL., by the prothoracic character mentioned above, and by the third joint of the antennæ being considerably shorter than the fourth.

N. Queensland; taken near Cairns by Mr. Cowell.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

PLATYDEMA.

P. victoriense, sp. nov. Ovale; subtus piceo-ferrugineum, supra variegatum, capite prothorace (hoc ad latera plus minusve rufo) antennisque (articulis basalibus 3 vel 4 rufis) piceis, elytris læte rufis macula magna communi rotundata in medio disci posita ornatis, pedibus plus minusve rufescentibus; antennis sat brevibus sat crassis (magis brevibus magis crassis quam *P. tetraspilotæ*, Hope); capite sat crebre subrugulose, prothorace minus crebre haud rugulose (quam *P. tetraspilotæ*, Hope, manifeste minus crebre) punctulato; hujus figura fere ut *P. tetraspilotæ*; elytris fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat convexis sat sparsim punctulatis. Long., $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

Slightly longer and wider than *P. tetraspilota*, Hope, which it resembles much in colouring, but the blackish colour on the elytra (instead of forming a fascia reaching the lateral margin on either side) forms a large common roundish oval spot separated from the lateral margin on either side by three or four interstices. Compared with *P. tetraspilota*, the present species has shorter and thicker antennæ, prothorax considerably less closely and evidently more strongly punctured, elytral interstices more convex and more strongly and less closely punctured. The head is devoid of a horn in all the examples before me, one of which I believe to be a male.

Victoria.

CURCULIONIDÆ.

(OTIORHYNCHINI.)

APIROCALUS.

A. cornutus, Pasc. Among some *Curculionidæ* taken by Mr. Froggatt, and sent to me for identification, I find two specimens

ticketed "N.-W. Australia," which I am unable to distinguish from examples of *A. cornutus* that I have received from New Guinea. The genus is remarkable among its near allies for its anterior coxæ not being contiguous, as well as for the very peculiar shape of its elytra, and has not previously been reported as Australian.

LEPTOPSINI.

CHERRUS.

C. ocularis, sp. nov. Mas. Modice elongatus; piceus, indumento fusco dense tectus, oculis squamis niveis circumcinctis, pedibus et corpore subtus (præsertim maculis in abdomine nonnullis) hic illic squamis setulisque griseis vel albidis variegatis; rostri sculptura ut *C. ruficornis*, sed sub indumentum vix manifesta; antennis minus gracilibus, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti paullo breviori; prothorace quam elytra fere latiori, quam longiori fere dimidia parte (postice quam antice circiter quarta parte) latiori, supra sat planato tuberculis sat elevatis sat inæqualibus plus minus crebre ornato, lateribus sat fortiter ampliato-rotundatis, lobis ocularibus fortiter productis; elytris quam prothorax vix duplo longioribus, ad basin quam prothoracis basis haud latioribus, mox pone basin constrictis, hinc ad apicem ovalibus, minus convexis ad latera abrupte verticalibus, parte dorsali haud manifeste striata plus minusve distincte seriatim punctulata et tuberculis nonnullis sat magnis seriebus binis dispositis (granulis nonnullis minus ordinatis intermixtis) ornata, parte verticali punctulato-striata (interstitiis convexis), humeris sat acute productis.

Femina latet. Long., 7 l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Very distinct from its previously described congeners by the snowy-white scales round the eyes, which seem to be constant, as well as by the conspicuous spots of whitish scales on the abdomen. As in the other tuberculate *Cherri* (so far as I have observed them) the tubercles on the prothorax and elytra are alike in but few specimens. Those on the prothorax are distinctly isolated *inter se*, not confluent or vermiculate (as they are in *plebeius*, &c.), and are generally arranged in clusters, leaving large free spaces, but in some examples are more evenly distributed. On each elytron in most individuals there are two rows of large isolated tubercles (about where the third and fifth interstices might be), varying in number from three or four to about eight; and there are also a number of well-defined isolated granules, sometimes running in rows, sometimes much confused. The tubercles vary much in size. To the eye the prothorax appears wider than the elytra. I have taken the "length of the

elytra" to be the same as the "length of the underside from the front of the intermediate coxæ hindward." The fuscous indumentum covers the whole upper surface in all the examples I have seen. I have removed it with some difficulty from one example, and find that the derm is very nitid with rows of large punctures on the elytra.

Victoria.

C. ruficornis, sp. nov. Mas. Sat elongatus; piceus, indumento squamoso pulverulento silaceo vestitus, antennis (clava excepta) lete rufo-testaceis; rostro sat nitido crebre sat subtiliter punctulato, quam caput paullo longiori nec angustiori, supra profunde canaliculato (canali in frontem continuato, in fundo carina antice triangulariter dilatata instructo), prope basin utrinque sulco oculum fere attingenti impresso; capite prothoraceque subtilissime confertim punctulatis et puncturis majoribus nonnullis impressis; hoc sulcis brevibus foveisque sparsim confuse notato (his in exemplis nonnullis magis profundis et crebrius dispositis sic ut prothorax plus minusve tuberculatus videtur); antennis sat elongatis, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} 3^{us} que conjuncti vix breviori; prothorace quam elytra sat latiori (exemplorum nonnullorum vix latiori), quam longiori plus quam tertia parte latiori, antice fortiter angustato, lateribus fortiter ampliato-rotundatis, lobis ocularibus fortiter productis; elytris quam prothorax vix duplo longioribus, ad basin quam prothoracis basis haud latioribus, pone basin plus minusve constrictis, hinc ad apicem elongato-ovalibus, ad latera abrupte verticalibus, parte dorsali geminatim punctulato-striata (interstitiis inter parium strias haud vel leviter convexis, inter paria fortiter costatis), parte verticali punctulato-striata (interstitiis minus convexis); pedibus anticis fortiter elongatis. Long., $6\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Femina. Multo magis robusta, elytris quam prothorax sat latioribus; fortiter convexa; sculptura tota magis crassa, pedibus anticis sat brevibus. Long., 7 l.; lat., $3\frac{1}{5}$ l.

Like most of its congeners, this species is so variable that it is difficult to find two specimens identical *inter se* in respect of sculpture, &c. In some examples the sulci on the prothorax are few and lightly impressed, while in others they are so deep and numerous that the surface appears profoundly vermiculate-rugulose; in some the interstices separating the two striae of each pair on the elytra are quite flat, while in others they are more or less convex; in some the elytral costæ are quite smooth, while in others they are more or less uneven; in some males the prothorax is scarcely wider than the elytra, while in others it is

considerably wider. The species may, however, be known from all its described congeners by its bright testaceous-red antennæ.

S. Australia.

ERIRHININI.

This tribe of *Curculionidæ* is represented in Australia by a very great number of genera and species. Its metropolis appears to be the southern and western portions of the continent; very few species have been found in the North and North-East. The Australian *Erirhinini* present extreme difficulty in classification on account of the existence of species in which the distinctive characters of the tribe gradually disappear, so that it is impossible to characterise the tribe in terms that will distinguish it sharply from all the allied tribes. Thus, Mr. Pascoe described several genera as *Erirhinini*, in which the pectoral canal of the *Cryptorhynchini* is present in a modified form, and which he subsequently thought ought to be transferred to the latter tribe: the genus *Eniopea* of the same author is characterised as having a true exposed *pygidium*, which would place it very far away from the tribe as M. Lacordaire characterised it, and *Orichora* (now placed among the *Tychiini*) was originally characterised by the same author as an *Erirhinid*. I have lately been studying a fairly large number of species of this and allied tribes, and have endeavoured to bring them into something like order.

The *Erirhinini* belong (in M. Lacordaire's classification) to Section B. of Phalanx I., in the aggregate of *Curculionidæ* which is called "*Curculionides Phanerognathes Synmerides*," and which is distinguished by the following characters:—Mentum not concealing the mouth organs, front coxæ contiguous, pygidium not visible, claws simple (*i.e.*, not dentate, appendiculate, or bifid), metasternum not very short, its episterna not very narrow. From the rest of the *Curculionidæ* possessing the above characters M. Lacordaire distinguishes the *Erirhinini* by the following characters in combination; antennæ geniculate, mesothoracic epimera not visible from above, submentum furnished with a peduncle, pronotum not distinct from the flanks of the prosternum, mandibles not (or scarcely) prominent, third joint of the tarsi not enormously dilated with the form of a palette, rostrum more or less elongate and slender and not of abnormal shape, tibiæ not of the strongly compressed form they take in the *Hylobiini*, corbels of the hind tibiæ open.

I think all species agreeing with the above diagnosis ought to be accounted *Erirhinini*, irrespective of the question whether their facies may happen to resemble that of another tribe, and that none making default of any of the characters mentioned above ought to be admitted. Consequently I am of opinion that Mr. Pascoe's second thoughts were not the best in removing

certain genera on account of their having the front part of the prosternum concave (as in the *Cryptorhynchini*), inasmuch as their front coxæ are contiguous, in spite of the prosternal concavity. If *those* genera must be eliminated others (e.g., *Storeus*, *Bagous*, and *Empliesis*) must follow, and the character is itself so variable even within the limits of a genus as not to appear of importance higher, at any rate, than generic. The characters I have mentioned above as M. Lacordaire's seem to be really capable of more than generic application, although I cannot deny that some at least even of these are subject to *slight* modification. Thus there are species in which the pygidium is exposed *in the male only*, but I think their pygidium being covered in one sex may fairly relegate them to the *Erirhinini* (with which they agree in other characters); and there are abnormal species in which the front coxæ are not quite contiguous, but in every case these, I think, are so manifestly even *congeneric* with species having the front coxæ contiguous that it would be impossible to treat the peculiarity as more than abnormal.

In the next of this series of memoirs I hope to give a tabulation of all the Australian genera of *Erirhinini*, the tribe having now become so unwieldy that such an aid to its classification seems sorely needed. The present memoir contains the description of a part of the large mass of new genera and species in my hands, and I hope to complete the description of them in the next memoir of the series.

I have to acknowledge with much gratitude the extremely valuable assistance I am receiving in the preparation of these articles on *Erirhinini* and other *Curculionidae* by the co-operation of George Masters, Esq., the author of the "Catalogue of Described *Coleoptera* of Australia" (a work of the very highest importance to Australian students), who is allowing me to examine his collection of authentic types of Mr. Pascoe's genera. I have also to thank several workers (especially Messrs. French, of Melbourne, and Lea, of Sydney), for placing their collections of *Curculionidae* at my disposal.

AOPLONEMIS.

A. tasmanicus, sp. nov. Mas. Angustus; elongatus; nitidus; rufus, nonnullorum exemplorum pedibus piceis, corpore subtus toto prothoracis linea media scutello et in elytris maculis nonnullis dense niveo-squamosis; rostro quam prothorax sat longiori, punctulato, ad latera sat fortiter supra in medio obsolete strigato; antennis sat elongatis, funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} manifeste breviori; prothorace quam latiori longiori, leviter nec crebre ruguloso-punctulato; elytris striatis, striis puncturis magnis quadratis instructis, interstitiis sat fortiter convexis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $5\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.

This species is distinguished by its narrow elongate form, its prothorax being to the eye considerably (and by measurement slightly) longer than wide. Its prothorax has no white squamosity on the upper surface except the median line. Compared with *A. phaleratus*, Er., its rostrum is evenly convex above with scarcely distinct longitudinal sculpture, the prothorax is more feebly and much less closely rugulose. The white markings formed by scales on the elytra are a blotch behind the scutellum, a spot on each side of the suture about the middle of its length, two spots close to each other on the lateral declivity slightly in front of the middle, a marginal vitta in the hinder half, and a vitta running forward (from the apex) on the disc to near the middle of the length, and ending about half-way between the suture and lateral margin.

Tasmania ; given to me by A. Simson, Esq.

SYMBOTHINUS (Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., 1890, p. 582).

S. puer, sp. nov. Sat elongatus ; piceus, squamis umbrinis et nonnullis albidis (his in prothorace indeterminate trivittatim, in elytris maculatim, dispositis) vestitus, corpore subtus sat dense albido-squamoso ; rostro supra æquali, quam prothorax paullo longiori ; hoc vix transverso, crebre sat fortiter ruguloso, lateribus parum rotundatis ; elytris vix striatis, striis sat fortiter punctulatis, interstitiis vix convexis ; corpore subtus sat crasse punctulato ; tarsorum articulo apicali minus exserto. Long., 1 l. ; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

Much smaller than *S. squalidus*, Blackb., with the legs and antennæ of dark colour ; the rostrum scarcely showing any trace of longitudinal sculpture, the prothorax less rounded laterally, the elytra marked with numerous small spots of whitish scales, which are somewhat evenly distributed (not most conspicuous at the shoulders), the apical joint of the tarsi less exserted, &c.

N.S.W. ; Glen Innes. Mr. Lea.

OLBIODORUS (gen. nov., *Eirirhininarum*).

Corpus squamosum et capillis erectis elongatis vestitum ; rostrum sat elongatum (maris quam femine brevius) modice robustum, minus arcuatum, subcylindricum ; scrobes flexuosæ, laterales, (maris multo, femine vix) ante medium rostrum positæ ; scapus oculum vix attingens ; funiculus 7-articulatus ; oculi parvi rotundati, tenuiter granulati ; prothorax breviter subconicus, basi vix bisinuata, lobis ocularibus nullis ; scutellum minutum ; elytra prothorace fere duplo latiora, subquadrata ; prosternum antice sat fortiter emarginatum, ante coxas breve ; coxæ intermediæ approximatae ; femora mutica ; tibiæ anticæ apicem versus falcatae ; tarsorum

articuli basales 3 breves, his conjunctis quam articulus 4^{us} haud longioribus, 3^o bilobo; unguiculi sat magni, divergentes; segmentum ventrale 2^{um} quam 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta brevius, ultimo brevi, suturis sat rectis.

The front tibiae passing gradually at the apex into the mucro, which thus becomes a continuation of the tibiae, will distinguish this genus, I think, from all the other Australian *Erirehininae* except *Enochroma* from which it differs *inter alia* by the much shorter basal joints of its tarsi.

O. hirsutus, sp. nov. Sat brevis: rufus vel rufo-testaceus, rostri apice summo nigro; squamis concoloribus et nonnullis albidis intermixtis (his plus minusve distincte vittatim in prothorace elytrisque condensatis) totus densissime vestitus et capillis erectis valde elongatis (alteris albis alteris nigris) instructus: rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, feminae manifeste) longiori, sat robusto, parum arcuato, supra reticulatim strigato; antennis modice elongatis, funiculi articulis basalibus 2 elongatis ceteris brevibus inter se sat æqualibus; prothorace crebre sublongitudinaliter ruguloso-punctulato; elytris quam prothorax multo latioribus, leviter striatis, striis puncturis sat magnis (his minus crebre dispositis) impressis, interstitiis vix convexis, humeris obtusis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $2\frac{1}{5}$ l.; lat., 1 l.

The facies of this insect is much like that of *Nedyleda* (as figured in Journ. Linn. Soc., 1872, t. 12, fig. 9), but the sides of its elytra are less rounded. The rostrum is much like that of a *Rhachiodes* (e.g., *R. granulifer*, Chev.), although that of the male is shorter than of any male *Rhachiodes* known to me. The vestiture is much like that of *Olanæa*, but the erect hairs are much longer than in any *Olanæa* that I have seen. The tarsi are like those of *Desiantha*, except in the claws not being divaricate. The squamosity is so dense as entirely to hide the sculpture, which I have described from an abraded specimen.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

PLÆSIORHINUS (gen. nov. *Erirehininarum*).

Sat elongatus; minus dense squamosus; rostrum elongatum (maris quam feminae brevius) sat gracile, arcuatum, quadrangulare; scrobes laterales paullo obliquæ, ante medium rostrum positæ; scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus; oculi modici, sat tenuiter granulati; prothorax parum transversus subcylindricus, basi subtruncata, lobis ocularibus distinctis; scutellum distinctum; elytra quam prothorax sat latiora, elongato-obovata; prosternum antice sat fortiter emarginatum, ante coxas minus elongatum; coxæ intermediae approximate; femora mutica; tibiae anticae

ad apicem bicalcaratæ (nonnullorum exemplorum calcare uro carenti; ? abrupto); tarsi elongati, articulo 3° bilobo, 4° quam 1^{us} vix longiori; unguiculi divergentes; segmentum ventrale 2^{um} quam 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta longius, quam ultimum brevius, suturis intermediis ad latera angulatis.

The facies of this genus is very much like that of *Aoplocnemis*, from which it differs by its quadrangular (in transverse section) rostrum with lateral scrobes, its prosternum notably shorter in front of the coxæ, the shorter third and fourth segments and the longer fifth segment of its abdomen; its intermediate ventral sutures distinctly produced hindward at the sides, its bi-calcarate front tibiæ resembling those of *Hedyopsis*, &c. The additional mucro of the front tibiæ must, I think, be easily broken off, as it is wanting on one tibia in one of the examples before me, and on both in another example. The quadrangular form of the rostrum is also found in *Nemestra*, but the rostrum of that genus is very much more robust, and it differs also in many other characters.

P. notatus, sp. nov. Minus nitidus; rufus, corpore subtus et antennarum clava infuscatis; squamis niveis ornatus, his in prothorace vittas 2 (in elytris breviter continuatas) et in elytris fascias singulas obliquas postmedianas nec latera nec suturam attingentes formantibus; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, feminae manifeste) longiori, ad basin punctulato et longitudinaliter striato, antice fere lævi; antennis sat elongatis, funiculi articulis 1° 2° que conjunctis (hoc quam illo longiori) quam ceteri conjuncti vix brevioribus; capite prothoraceque sat grosse punctulatis; elytris sulcato-punctulatis, interstitiis subcostatis, subtiliter granulatis, humeris obtusis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $2-2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{4}{5}-\frac{9}{10}$ l.

S. Australia.

N.B.—A Victorian example, in very bad condition, is probably a variety, differing in the much longer fascia of the elytra, which almost reaches both suture and lateral margins.

DESIANTHA.

D. vittata, sp. nov. Oblonga; nigra; antennis (clava excepta) pedibusque plus minusve rufescentibus, supra squamis piceis griseo-brunneisque intermixtis vestita (his in prothorace trivittatim dispositis, in elytris interstitia alterna vestientibus); rostro robusto quam prothorax vix longiori, longitudinaliter sat fortiter strigato; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} vix longiori; prothorace leviter transverso crebre ruguloso; elytris sat fortiter punctulato-striatis, interstitiis alternis leviter convexis; tibiis anticis intus subtiliter denticulatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $2\frac{3}{4}-3$ l.; lat., $1-1\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Maris metasterno postice et segmentis basalibus 2 longitudinaliter sulcatis; elytris ad apicem simplicibus.

Feminae corpore subtus haud sulcato; elytris singulis ad apicem ut processus conicus productis.

This species seems to be near *D. caudata*, Pasc, but that insect is described as "pale ferruginous" in colour, and there is no remark on its elytral interstices being of alternately different colours. In my tabulation of the species of *Desiantha* (P. L. S. N.S.W., 1890, p. 326) this one falls beside *D. obscura*, from which the pale brown vittæ on its elytra at once distinguish it.

Victoria.

D. pusilla, sp. nov. Minus elongata; picea, squamis sordide brunneis vestita, pedibus (tarsis exceptis) et antennis (clava excepta) plus minusve rufescentibus; prothorace minus subtiliter vix confertim vix rugulose punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis convexis (nonnullis quam cetera magis elevatis), setulis (retrorsum curvatis) ornatis, interstitiis 4° 5° 6° que postice conjunctis manifeste nodulosis.

Maris metasterno et segmentis basalibus 2 sulcatis; rostro brevi, sat crasso, longitudinaliter sat distincte strigato.

Long., $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

This species is extremely close to *D. parva*, Blackb., but I think it is distinct. The male is much smaller than the male of *D. parva*, and is evidently less parallel and wider; its rostrum is distinctly shorter and stouter with its upper surface distinctly sculptured, having three quite well-defined fine longitudinal lines on each side of the central line (whereas in *D. parva* the central line alone is clearly traceable); the antennæ are a little shorter and stouter.

The two or three examples (all males) that I have seen are more or less clothed with a dirty indumentum, the removal of which takes off the scales also, so that I am unable to give a satisfactory description of the colours in a well-marked specimen, but as far as I can judge the lighter-coloured scales (as in *parva*) run in three ill-defined vittæ on the prothorax, the lateral ones being slightly continued on the elytra; they appear to be devoid of the slight coppery gloss which distinguishes the scales on *D. parva*.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

EPACTICUS (gen. nov. *Eriirhininarum*).

Sat elongatus; squamis crassis vestitus; rostrum sat gracile sat elongatum (fere ut *Gerynassæ* sed paulo brevius), arcuatum, subcylindricum; scrobes laterales obliquæ præmedianæ; scapus oculum attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus; oculi modici sat grosse granulati; prothorax plus minusve cylin-

dricus quam elytra parum angustior, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum manifestum; prosternum antice fortiter emarginatum, ante coxas modice elongatum; coxæ intermediæ minus approximatae; femora mutica; tibiæ anticae ad apicem intus mucronatae; tarsi robusti sat elongati, articulo 3° fortiter bilobo, 4° quam ceteri conjuncti haud multo breviori; unguiculi divaricati; segmentum ventrale 2^{um} quam 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta vix longius, ultimum sat breve, suturis intermediis sat rectis.

This genus is remarkable for the extreme coarseness of the scales with which it is clothed. Its structural characters are in general very similar to those of *Empira* (a genus that I do not think I have seen), but Mr. Pascoe says that the rostrum of *Empira* is exceptionally thick for an *Erirhinid*, and that its facies is of *Hypera* rather than *Erirhinus*; whereas the rostrum and facies of this genus are entirely *Erirhinus*-like, so I think there can be no doubt of the distinctness of the genera. Mr. Pascoe, moreover, does not refer to the scales of *Empira* as being coarse—a character that it would seem impossible that he could have passed over if he had had this genus before him. It may be noted that this genus bears a remarkable superficial resemblance to an uncharacterised genus, which on account of its dentate claws cannot be referred to the *Erirhininae*, and which I hope to characterise shortly.

E. ruber, sp. nov. Rufus, abdomine (segmento apicali excepto) infuscato; squamis crassissimis subrotundatis (his albis rufescentibusque indeterminate intermixtis) vestitus; funiculi articulo basali quam sequentes 2 vix breviori; rostro (fem. ?) quam prothorax paullo longiori, punctulato; prothorace vix transverso, crebre subtilius ruguloso; elytris elongatis leviter ovatis, punctulato-striatis, interstitiis leviter convexis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

In outline this species is much like *Erirhinus teniatus*, F. The entire insect is clothed with whitish scales, mingled with some of a reddish tone of colour, but to a casual glance the squamosity appears altogether whitish.

S. Australia; Eyre's Peninsula.

E. nigrirostris, sp. nov. Præcedenti affinis; capite rostroque nigris (hoc longitudinaliter manifeste strigato), prothorace antennis (scapo excepto) tarsisque picescentibus; squamis elongatis vestitus. Long., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{3}$ l.

The much smaller size and different colouring of this insect seem to distinguish it from the preceding, and the different shape of its scales, which are (not round but) elongate—resembling adpressed setæ—seems inconsistent with specific identity.

S. Australia; near Adelaide.

ENCOSMIA (gen. nov. *Erirhininarum*).

Sat elongata; dense squamosa; rostrum sat elongatum (maris quam feminae brevius), modice robustum (fere ut *Gerynassæ*), modice arcuatum, subcylindricum; scrobes laterales sat obliquæ præmedianæ; scapus oculum attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus; clava antennarum distincte articulata; oculi sat magni grosse granulati; prothorax subcylindricus, antice modice angustatus, quam elytra paullo angustior, lobis ocularibus distinctis; scutellum distinctum; prosternum antice fortiter emarginatum, ante coxas modice elongatum; coxæ intermediæ minus approximatae; femora mutica; tibiæ anticae ad apicem intus mucronatae; tarsi robusti, sat elongati, articulo 3° fortiter bilobo, 4° brevi quam 3^{us} vix longiori; ungiculi divaricati; segmentum ventrale 2^{um} quam 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta paullo longius, ultimum sat breve; suturæ intermediæ ad latera vix angulatæ.

This genus has a very *Erirhinus*-like facies. Its characters are in the main much like those of the preceding genus, from which however *inter alia* its well-developed ocular lobes and short claw-joint separate it very readily. It also bears a considerable resemblance to *Emplesis*, with which, however, its mucronate front tibiæ, stouter rostrum, prosternum without any trace of excavation, shorter intermediate ventral segments, &c., will prevent its being confused. I do not find any definite character to separate it from Mr. Pascoe's *Empira* (as described), but as in the case of the preceding genus the statement that *Empira* has the facies of *Hypera* seems altogether inconsistent with possible identity, and there are several minor respects in which it does not agree satisfactorily with Mr. Pascoe's diagnosis. The structure of the antennal club is very like that of *Eniopea*, though the joints are a little more closely compacted together.

E. Adeluidæ, sp. nov. Sat elongata; ferruginea, metasterno medio et abdominis basi infuscatis; squamis sat magnis ferrugineis cinereis umbrinisque intermixtis vestita; rostro punctulato, vix distincte strigato; funiculi articulis basilibus 2 sat elongatis (basali quam 2^{us} paullo longiori), ceteris sat brevibus; prothorace leviter transverso, antice paullo angustato, supra crebre subtilius ruguloso, lateribus leviter arcuatis; elytris punctulato-sulcatis, interstitiis subcostatis; corpore subtus fortiter sat crebre punctulato.

Maris rostro quam prothorax vix, feminae sat manifeste, longiori. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

In good specimens the sculpture is entirely buried beneath the squamosity. The arrangement of the differently-coloured scales is too confused for very accurate description; the ashy-coloured

scales, however, run on the prothorax more or less distinctly in longitudinal lines, and on the elytra form a figure more or less like a misshapen X with the apex of one of its arms on each shoulder; while the scales of darkest colour form a more or less badly-defined somewhat triangular patch on each elytron, having its apex near the middle of the suture, and its base on the lateral margin. Abraded specimens are entirely ferruginous on the upper surface.

S. Australia; Adelaide district.

E. infusata, sp. nov. Minus elongata; ferruginea, metasterno abdomine (apice excepto) antennisque (scapo excepto) infuscatis; squamis ferrugineis albidis et umbrinis intermixtis vestita; his umbrinis in prothorace basin versus maculas 2 et in elytris plagam communem magnam (discum totum tegentibus) formantibus; cetera fere ut *E. Adelaidæ*. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l.

Unfortunately this species is unique in my collection, so that I cannot afford to have its scales removed, but as far as I can judge the underlying sculpture is much the same as in *E. Adelaidæ*, except that the ocular lobes are not quite so well developed. Taking the ferruginous scales as forming the ground-colour of the upper surface, the whitish scales are thinly and inconspicuously sprinkled everywhere, and the dark-brown scales form two spots at the base of the prothorax, and cover the greater part of the elytra, so that only the sides and apex are of the lighter colour.

Victoria.

ENIOPEA.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Masters, I have been able to examine some examples of *E. amœna*, Pasc. I have in my collection some specimens (from Albany) of a very closely allied species, but as they are all more or less abraded, I do not feel quite sure that they are specifically distinct from *amœna*, so I pass them by for the present, though I feel little doubt of their distinctness.

The genus presents a good deal of difficulty, because I have species before me from various parts of Australia which do not seem structurally different from the typical species, and yet recede considerably from it in facies. I decide to assign them to *Eniopea*, although I think it probable that if Mr. Pascoe had dealt with them he would have treated some of them as requiring new generic names. I call, then, all the species *Eniopea* (regardless of their degree of general resemblance to *E. amœna*) which present the following characters (in addition to those common to all *Erirhinine*):—Funicle seven-jointed, scape not passing front of eye, scrobes lateral, antennal club elongate and having very

distinct joints, rostrum elongate and more or less cylindric, eyes strongly granulate, femora unarmed, front tibiæ normally mucronate, third joint of tarsi bilobed, fourth joint of tarsi well exerted and having divaricate claws, prothorax without ocular lobes, the apical ventral segment elongate (not shorter than the second segment), male with a distinct pygidium.

Mr. Pascoe says that the principal characters of *Eniopea* are the distinctly (almost loosely) articulated antennal club and the exceptional structure of the apical segment in one sex. The abdominal characters in the following species are quite as in *A. amœna*; but the antennal club, though exceptionally elongate, and very distinctly articulate in them all, is not quite so remarkable as in the typical species.

E. posticalis, sp. nov. Oblonga; ferruginea, squamis ferrugineis ochraceis albidisque variegata, antennis (scapo excepto) obscurioribus; rostro quam prothorax vix longiori; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} sat (sed minus quam duplo) longiori; prothorace quam longiori vix latiori, ochraceo-trivittato, lateribus modice rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{2}{3}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l. (vix).

Differs from *E. amœna*, *inter alia*, by the slightly shorter and slightly more compactly articulated club of its antennæ, by the comparatively longer second joint of the funicle, and by the different pattern and colour of the scales on the upper surface. Taking the ferruginous scales as the ground-colour, the rostrum is seen to be sprinkled with whitish scales, and the prothorax to bear three vittæ formed of ochreous scales (the external vittæ marked with white), while the elytra are marked chiefly with whitish scales, which are scattered about the base, and form a V-shaped mark with its extremities on the shoulders, and its apex about the middle of the suture, as well as a very conspicuous transversely oval spot on the suture considerably behind the middle (in front of and behind which the ground-colour is darker than on the rest of the surface). The colours and pattern are a good deal like those of some species of *Emplesis*, but the structural characters are very different from those of that genus.

N.S. Wales; Tamworth; taken by Mr. Lea.

E. tenebricosa, sp. nov. Oblonga; nigra, squamis albidis nigricantibusque minus distincte variegata, pedibus ferrugineis, femoribus mediis et tarsis infuscatiss; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, feminae manifeste) longiori; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} sat (sed minus quam duplo) longiori; prothorace quam latiori fere longiori, lateribus minus rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

A blackish species with pale-grey and blackish scales inter-

mixed, so as to present to a casual glance a confused appearance, with very little pattern. On careful inspection there are seen to be three feebly-defined pale vittæ on the prothorax, and an indeterminate blackish fascia behind the middle of the elytra, in which the scales are somewhat fasciculated (so as to present a tubercled appearance) near the suture on either side. There are species in several genera closely resembling this in the colour and arrangement of scales, notably *Cydnaea diversa*, Blackb. (which, however, is a much broader insect with subconical prothorax and more finely granulated eyes), and a *sp.*, which will be described in a future paper.

Victoria; sent by Mr. French.

E. sydneyensis, sp. nov. Oblonga (magis elongato); picea vel rufo-picea, antennis pedibusque magis rufescentibus; squamis concoloribus et nonnullis albidis vestita; rostro quam prothorax vix longiori, longitudinaliter carinis subtilibus ornato; funiculi articulo basali quam 2^{us} sat (sed minus quam duplo) longiori; prothorace quam latiori fere longiori, albido-trivittato, lateribus minus rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, in humeris albido-squamosis et fascia brevi communi postmediana (hac in sutura retrorsum producta) albido-squamosa ornatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{3}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l. (vix).

The pattern formed by the whitish scales renders this species fairly easy to recognise. It consists of three vittæ on the prothorax, a spot on each shoulder, and a common mark on the hind one-third of the elytra resembling the letter T, but in some examples this resemblance is obscured by the lower part of the stem being dilated. In one example there are indications of a whitish spot about the middle of the suture. Differs from *E. tenebricosa* by its different and better defined markings, its shorter rostrum (especially in the female), antennæ with the scape decidedly red and more robust, &c. In the male the metasternum and basal ventral segment are longitudinally concave.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea near Sydney.

EMPOLIS (Proc. Linn. Soc., N.S.W., vol. V., 1890, p. 342).

This genus is in many respects near to *Eniopea*, but may be distinguished from it at once by the possession of well-defined ocular lobes.

E. longipes, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; subparallelus; ferrugineus, squamis concoloribus et nonnullis albidis et pallide ochraceis intermixtis (his ad prothoracis latera et ad elytrorum apicem condensatis) vestitus; antennarum funiculi articulo 2^o quam 1^{us} haud breviori; elytris punctulato-striatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), 2 l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l. (vix.)

The ferruginous scales on the elytra are of a darker tone than elsewhere; regarding them as the ground colour the markings consist of a pale ochraceous spot on each shoulder, and a large common blotch of the same colour (with a few whitish scales intermixed) occupying the apical one-third of the elytra, but not quite reaching the lateral margins except close to the apex. The longitudinal carinae on the rostrum are very feeble. The prothorax is very nearly as long as wide, and is very evidently constricted a little behind the front margin; its sides are somewhat strongly rounded. The rostrum of the male is scarcely (of the female considerably) longer than the prothorax. Compared with *E. angustatus*, Blackb., the prothorax is evidently more elongate and the legs are distinctly longer (especially the front pair), with the apical joint of the tarsi less strongly exerted. The colour and markings are quite different from those of *E. angustatus*.

S. Australia; Adelaide district.

E. Leai, sp. nov. Sat elongatus; minus parallelus; piceus, squamis concoloribus et nonnullis albidis et pallide ochraceis internixtis (his ad prothoracis latera et ad elytrorum partes anticas laterales apicemque condensatis) vestitus; antennarum funiculi articulo 2° quam 1^{us} vix breviori; elytris punctulato-striatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $2\frac{1}{10}$ l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

This species resembles the preceding in its markings, but its pitchy black colour (the antennae, rostrum, and tarsi more or less reddish) will at once distinguish it. Its prothorax is distinctly transverse (even more so than that of *E. angustatus*), and is evidently constricted behind the front margin, with its sides rounded more strongly than in either species previously described. The rostrum is in both sexes about as long as that of *E. longipes*, and is very distinctly marked with fine longitudinal carinae. The pale-coloured scales occupy the great part of the prothorax—the middle part being of the darker colour—and on the elytra they form a large ill-defined patch on the sides of the basal portion, and cover the whole apical two-fifths of the surface. The general build of the insect is markedly less narrow and parallel than in *E. angustatus* and *longipes*.

N.S. Wales. Taken by Mr. Lea near Tamworth.

EMPLESIS.

E. majuscula, sp. nov. Fem. Ovalis; sat robusta; ferruginea rostro late rufa; squamis ferrugineis albidisque indeterminatis internixtis vestita; funiculi articulo 2° quam 1^{us} paullo breviori quam 3^{us} duplo longiori, articulis nullis transversis; rostro gracili arcuato, quam prothorax triplo longiori; prothorace in partibus posterioribus 3 quadrato fortiter transverso, in parte anteriori quarta fortiter con-

stricto et valde angustato; elytris punctulato striatis, interstitiis alternis subcostatis, callo subapicali valde distincto. Long. (rostr. excl.), $2\frac{1}{2}$ l.; lat., $1\frac{1}{10}$ l.

An insect which I believe to be the male of this species is in the collection of Mr. Lea. Its rostrum is shorter (scarcely twice as long as the prothorax); its front tibiae are fringed internally in their apical half with very long whitish hairs, and its under-surface is longitudinally sulcate, the sulcus ending on the apical ventral segment in a large transversely oval impression; the scales on its head, the middle of its prothorax, and the front half of its elytra are of a dark-brown colour. The peculiar shape of the prothorax and very remarkable sculpture of the elytra are as in the type; it is from the same locality. The prosternum is indistinctly concave in front of the coxae.

N.S. Wales; Gosford.

EPAMÆBUS (gen. nov. *Erirhininarum*.)

Corpus squamis setiformibus adpressis vestitum; rostrum sat gracile, modice elongatum (maris quam feminae brevius), sat arcuatum, subcylindricum; scrobes laterales (maris antemedianæ, feminae medianæ); scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 7-articulatus; oculi grosse granulati; prothorax sat brevis, antice angustatus, basi bisinuata, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum distinctum; elytra quam prothorax manifeste latiora, ovalia; prosternum antice vix emarginatum, ante coxas sat elongatum; coxae intermediae inter se sat distantes; femora mutica; tibiae anticae haud mucronatae; tarsorum articuli basales 2 breves, 3° alte bilobo, 4° quam ceteri conjuncti haud multo breviori; unguiculi divaricati; segmenta ventralia 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta quam 2^{um} vix breviora, ultimo sat brevi; suturae ventrales intermediae rectae.

E. scutellaris, sp. nov. Ovalis; rufo-testaceus, corpore subtus antennarum clava et (nonnullorum exemplorum) prothorace infuscatis; squamis setiformibus albidis ornatus; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, feminae manifeste) longiori, supra punctulato; antennis minus elongatis, funiculi articulo basali elongato, ceteris brevibus; prothorace transverso, antice angustato, supra sat grosse nec rugulose punctulato, pone apicem leviter constricto, lateribus leviter arcuatis; scutello dense albo-squamoso; elytris vix striatis seriatim punctulatis, humeris obtusis. Long. (rostr. incl.), 1 l.; lat., $\frac{2}{3}$ l.

The whitish hair-like scales are not very conspicuous or closely set, except on the scutellum, and in some parts are much more sparse than in others, giving the appearance of ill-defined denuded

spots, of which there are several on the prothorax and on the elytra, one on each side of the suture near the front, and one wide and fascia-form about the middle.

S. Australia ; Eyre's Peninsula.

GERYNASSA.

G. Andersoni, sp. nov. Minus brevis ; subparallela ; picea vel ferruginea, antennis pedibusque testacco-rufis (nonnullorum exemplorum femoribus infuscatis) ; squamis piceis et ferrugineis vel albidis variegata ; funiculi articulo 2° quam 1^{us} manifeste breviori ; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, feminae manifeste) longiori, longitudinaliter manifeste strigato ; prothorace sat fortiter transverso ; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis 3° 5° que interrupte leviter costatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{3}{5}$ l. ; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ l.

Variable in colour and markings ; as far as I have observed, the rostrum of the female is always ferruginous, of the male always piceous. The club of the antennæ is scarcely at all infuscate. Taking the lighter-coloured scales (which vary from grey to ochraceous) as the ground-colour, there is generally at the base of the prothorax a large dark spot, which is continued back to cover the scutellar region, but in some examples only its lateral edges run back—forming a line on either side of the scutellum. The dark scales are variously mottled over the surface of the elytra, but usually they are conspicuous on the elevated portions of the third and fifth interstices, giving those elevations the appearance of elongate feeble black tubercles.

Its small size in combination with the comparatively short second joint of its funiculus, the ferruginous antennal club, and the very feeble elevations of the third and fifth elytral interstices distinguish this species from its previously-described congeners. I have named it after Mr. John Anderson of Port Lincoln.

S. Australia ; Eyre's Peninsula.

G. picticornis, sp. nov. Sat brevis ; picea vel ferruginea, antennarum scapo pedibusque rufis, antennarum funiculo clavaque piceis ; squamis ochraceis nigro-piceisque variegata ; funiculi articulo 2° quam 1^{us} haud breviori ; rostro (feminae) quam prothorax multo longiori, longitudinaliter manifeste strigato ; prothorace sat transverso ; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis 3° 5° que interrupte costatis. Long. (rostr. incl.), 2 l. (vix.) ; lat., $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

This is a prettily-marked species ; the ochraceous scales being regarded as forming the ground-colour, the blackish markings consist of three narrow vittæ on the prothorax, which run back a short distance on the elytra, and on each elytron a triangular

blotch having its base on the lateral margin as well as some small dispersed spots; the elevated parts of the interstices also are blackish. These markings are more or less distinct on all the examples I have examined. The variegated antennæ seem to be a reliable character, the scape being testaceous red, the basal two joints of the funiculus nearly black, the rest of the funiculus piceous, the club black.

N.S.W.; taken by Mr. Lea at Glen Innes.

G. simplex, sp. nov. Minus brevis; subparallela; picea vel ferruginea, antennis (clava excepta) pedibusque (nonnullo-
rum exemplorum femoribus infuscatis) rufo-testaceis; squamis albido-griseis subsericeis sat æqualiter minus dense vestita; funiculi articulo 2° quam 1^{us} haud breviori; rostro quam prothorax (maris vix, femina paullo) longiori, longitudinaliter punctulato minus distincte strigato; prothorace modice transverso, lateribus fortiter rotundatis; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat æqualibus. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{3}{4}$ —2 l.; lat., $\frac{7}{10}$ — $\frac{4}{5}$ l.

Differs from its previously described congeners, except *G. Andersoni*, in its evidently more parallel and less short build. From *Andersoni* it differs by the longer second joint of its funiculus, its elytral interstices almost devoid of inequalities, and the very strongly rounded sides of its prothorax. In the examples that I have seen there is no pattern formed by differently coloured scales, but the whole surface is somewhat thinly clothed with whitish-grey scales having a slightly silky lustre. If, however, the insect be examined somewhat obliquely, with its head towards the observer, the basal-half of the elytra appears to be of a dark-colour and the apical-half whitish, but this appears to be due only to the way in which the light falls upon the scales.

N.S. Wales.

NIPHOBOLUS (gen. nov., *Erirhininarum*).

Corpus modice elongatum, squamosum; rostrum sat breve sat robustum (fere ut *Bagoi*), leviter arcuatum, subcylindricum; scrobes præmedianæ obliquæ infra rostrum directæ; scapus oculum vix attingens; funiculus 6-articulatus; oculi grosse granulati; prothorax modice cylindricus antice angustatus, basi vix bisinuata, lobis ocularibus nullis; scutellum minus distinctum; elytra quam prothorax sat latiora; prosternum antice leviter emarginatum, ante coxas minus elongatum; coxæ intermediæ inter se sat approximatae; femora mutica sed subtus subangulata; tibiæ antice ad apicem mucronatæ; tarsorum articuli basales 2 sat breves, 3° elongato fortiter bilobo, 4° vix exserto; unguiculi elongati graciles subdivaricati; segmenta ventralia 3^{um} 4^{um} que conjuncta

quam 2^{am} multo breviora, ultimo sat brevi; suturæ ventrales intermediae ad latera vix angulatæ.

The general resemblance of this genus to *Bagous* is most noticeable, although its structural characters do not indicate any close affinity to that genus. Its most striking peculiarity is to be found, I think, in the tarsi, which are comparatively short and wide, slightly and evenly increasing in width from the base to the apex of the third joint, this latter being deeply and widely bilobed, and almost reaching beyond the fourth joint; the claws long and slender, like those of *Bagous*, and remarkable as being (neither truly divergent nor truly divaricate, but) separated almost as abruptly as if they were divaricate, yet with their axes not quite at right angles to a line running down the centre of the fourth joint of the tarsus. The genus also differs from *Bagous* by its six-jointed funiculus, its more coarsely granulated eyes, its prothorax without ocular lobes, its prosternum not excavated, and its shorter and stouter legs. The combination of six-jointed funiculus, claw joint scarcely exerted, and rostrum comparatively short and robust, distinguishes it, I think, from all previously described genera of *Erirhininæ*. It appears to me possible that it is identical with *Notionomus*, Er., but no description of that genus has been published; the species (*N. australis*, Er.) on which *Notionomus* was founded I have not seen (it was unknown to M. Lacordaire), but though it is clearly from Erichson's description quite different specifically from that before me, its characters suggest the possibility of generic identity. Erichson subsequently stated that his *Notionomus* is identical with *Endalus*, in which case it is certainly not congeneric with the insect I am describing, as *Endalus*, *inter alia*, has a long slender rostrum.

N. deceptor, sp. nov. Piceus, antennis pedibusque rufescentibus, squamis albidis et nonnullis brunneis dense vestitus; prothorace leviter transverso, pone apicem fortiter constricto crebre vix subtiliter punctulato; elytris punctulato-striatis, interstitiis sat convexis setis brevibus seriatim instructis, humeris lateraliter subprominulis. Long. (rostr. incl.), $1\frac{2}{5}$ l.; lat., $\frac{3}{5}$ l. (vix.)

To a casual glance this species bears a remarkable resemblance to the European *Bagous lutulentus*, Gyll., though differing very widely in its structural characters. In a fresh example every part is densely clothed with slightly shining scales, so small and closely packed as to simulate some extraneous indumentum. The prevailing colour of these scales is whitish, on which some brownish scales form a large feebly-defined blotch on the prothorax, and various blotches on the elytra generally of the form of two or three obscure fasciæ placed near the front, about the middle, and near the apex.

N.S. Wales; taken by Mr. Lea near Tamworth.